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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
2	EASTERN DIS	SIRICI OF NEW YORK
3		X
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	: 20-CR-00006(BMC)
5	Plaintiff ,	:
6	-against-	United States Courthouse : Brooklyn, New York
7	AARON WEINREB,	: 5.1 00 0004
8	Defendant.	February 26, 2021 : 10:00 a.m.
9		X
10	TRANCORIET	NE DI FARTNO DV. VIDEO
11	TRANSCRIPT OF PLEADING BY VIDEO BEFORE THE HONORABLE BRIAN M. COGAN	
12	UNITED STA	ATES DISTRICT JUDGE
13	APPEARANCES:	
14	For the Government:	SETH DuCHARME
15	FOI THE GOVERNMENT.	United States Attorney
16		BY: MICHAEL BUSHWACK, Assistant United States Attorney
17		271 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York
18	For the Defendant:	EDIEV ODTEETN IACODOON 9 EADTA
19	roi the belendant.	FOLEY, GRIFFIN, JACOBSON, & FARIA, LLP
20		666 Old Country Road, Suite 305 Garden City, NY 11530
21		BY: BRIAN J. GRIFFIN, ESQ.
22	Court Reporter:	Andronikh M. Barna
23		225 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York
24		(718) 613-2178
25	Proceedings recorded by mecl produced by computer-aided	nanical stenography, transcript transcription.

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              THE CLERK: United States vs. Weinreb.
1
 2
              Docket No. 20-CR-06.
 3
              Counsel, please state your appearances, starting
4
    with the government.
5
              MR. BUSHWACK: For the United States,
    Michael Bushwack.
6
              Good morning, Your Honor.
7
8
              THE COURT: Good morning.
9
              MR. GRIFFIN: And for Mr. Weinreb, it's
    Brian Griffin and Scott Gross.
10
11
              Good morning, Your Honor.
12
              Good morning to the government as well.
13
              THE COURT: Good morning.
14
              Hang on one second.
15
              Ah, I see you, Mr. Griffin. Okay. Good morning.
16
              Okay. And I see Mr. Weinreb on the line. You're
    there, Mr. Weinreb?
17
18
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: All right. So we are here for an entry
20
    of plea on a superseding information.
21
              Let me start with getting the basis for us to
22
    proceed by video.
23
              Let me first hear from the government. What is the
    basis for doing video today?
24
25
              MR. BUSHWACK: Your Honor, I believe the
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3 Administrative Judge has issued several administrative orders, 1 2 one that is still currently in effect, finding that 3 appearances cannot be conducted in person without seriously 4 jeopardizing public health and safety. 5 Number two, it is my understanding that the defendant, after consultation with counsel, has explicitly 6 7 consented to proceed via video today. 8 And I also have some specific findings for the plea 9 taking place today, if you would like me to go through those as well. 10 THE COURT: I am not sure what you have in mind. 11 12 But oh, I see what you mean. Yes, do those now. Let's do the 13 whole thing by video. 14 MR. BUSHWACK: Sure. And it's specific to this case, Your Honor. And I submit that this plea cannot be 15 16 further delayed without serious harm to the interests of 17 Specifically, the victims in this case are very 18 interested in finality in the defendant accepting 19 responsibility and concluding the guilt phase of the case. 20 Additionally, I submit to the Court that further delay will 21 prejudice the victims' ability to obtain restitution, which 22 includes, among other things, necessary medical treatment and 23 therapy. So for those specific reasons, I submit that further 24 delay will prejudice this case and the victims and that we

should proceed in this fashion today.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Griffin, do you have anything to add?

MR. GRIFFIN: Thank you, Judge. Yes.

First of all, of course we're prepared to consent this morning, as outlined by Mr. Bushwack. I have spoken with Mr. Weinreb about his respective rights. He wishes to move forward this morning. Of course, the Court is also aware specifically the age of this case. This is not a new case. This is a case that has been pending for a period of time. We've always asked for these adjournment requests, so I don't put it on anyone but us, but by the same token I know as we were approaching our last court dates the Court was getting concerned that the interests of justice were not necessarily in favor of continued adjournments, so I, of course, would just remind the Court of that and the fact that we are looking to move forward.

Additionally, Your Honor, the Court has probably read the parameters of our plea agreement ahead of today's plea agreement and is aware that the defense will not be asking for a non-incarceratory sentence in this case and, as such, Mr. Weinreb has certainly a significant and strong interest in pushing this case forward so that he can begin serving any incarceratory sentence that may occur.

He has five children. He has two elderly parents.

All of the children will have milestones, obviously, that he

5 would like to attend to. And, of course, his parents are in 1 2 their mid-70s. His mom suffers from some significant medical 3 issues, and obviously the hope and the prayer is that 4 Mr. Weinreb will return to his parents at the end of this, both of them being available, you know, to him. 5 I also would be remiss not to, by the way, thank the 6 7 courtroom deputy for allowing us to get this all together. 8 She was accepting our e-mails up until about 8:00 last night, 9 so thanks to the Court for this. 10 THE COURT: Oh, you don't know the half of what she 11 has done. And I won't put it on the record, but I might talk 12 to you afterwards. 13 MR. GRIFFIN: You got it. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Let me just confirm with Mr. Weinreb that you have, in fact, discussed your right to 15 16 proceed in person, when we are able to convene in person, with Mr. Griffin? 17 THE DEFENDANT: 18 Yes. 19 THE COURT: And you wish to proceed by video now instead? 20 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 22 THE COURT: All right. Based on what I have heard 23 from the government and defense counsel, I am finding that the 24 interests of justice would be served by proceeding by video. 25 All of the reasons that both counsel have stated are valid;

the age of the case, the pressure on the victims to try to get 1 2 this behind them, the need for Mr. Weinreb to commence 3 whatever sentence I ultimately impose so that he can get that 4 behind him, and the uncertainty about when we would be able to actually accommodate all these concerns if we did not proceed 5 by video. So I am finding under the CARES Act that grounds 6 7 exist for us to proceed by video and we will do so. 8 Next, let me see if the defendant, in fact, 9 wants to waive indictment in favor of the information. 10 Mr. Weinreb, just to summarize the charge for you, 11 it is a single-count information. And it says essentially 12 that between May of 2019 and October 2019, in this judicial 13 district, you knowingly persuaded or induced or enticed an 14 individual to travel in foreign commerce to engage in sexual 15 activity and that that constituted a crime. 16 Do you understand that charge? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: All right. There is also a forfeiture 19 provision in the information. And the forfeiture provision 20 says that if you used any property in this crime or derived 21 any proceeds from it, you would be subject to forfeiting that 22 property or those proceeds. 23 Do you understand that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 THE COURT: All right. Now, in terms of how we are

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proceeding today, Mr. Weinreb, the first thing I need to tell you is you have a constitutional right to be charged by an indictment of a grand jury, but you can waive that right and consent to being charged by information by the U.S. Attorney.

Basically, what I am saying is there is two ways that the U.S. Attorney can prefer federal criminal charges against someone. The usual way is that he takes his case to a The grand jury will be comprised of somewhere grand jury. between 16 and 23 people and, after hearing evidence presented by only the U.S. attorney, they would have to conclude that there is probable cause to believe that you committed a crime. If they did not so conclude, you could not be charged with a crime. You know, that is up to the grand jury. And if the grand jury does not indict, then you would walk away from this. That is your right, to proceed by indictment to the grand jury. However, if you want, you can waive your right to proceed before a grand jury, in which case you get charged by what is known as an information, and that is what we have here. The information, instead of being derived from what the grand jury says, is, in fact, just drawn up by the U.S. Attorney at his desk. Now, again, you do not have to proceed that way, but you can proceed that way, with an information, and then you are giving up your right to demand that the U.S. Attorney present this case to the grand jury.

Do you understand what I have just told you?

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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
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 2
              THE COURT: Have you discussed waiving your right to
3
    an indictment by the grand jury with your lawyer?
 4
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
              THE COURT: And you understand you have an absolute
5
    right to demand an indictment if you want to?
6
7
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
8
              THE COURT: Have any threats or promises been made
9
    to induce you to waive indictment?
10
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
11
              THE COURT: Is it correct that you wish to waive
    your right to an indictment by a grand jury?
12
13
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
14
              THE COURT: Mr. Griffin, is there any reason why he
    should not waive?
15
16
              MR. GRIFFIN: There is not.
17
              THE COURT: All right. Now, I have been given a
18
    written waiver, and I will note that it appears to be signed
19
    by the defendant and his counsel. Let me just check that.
20
              Yes. Is that your signature on the written
21
    waiver --
22
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
23
              THE COURT: -- Mr. Weinreb? Okay.
24
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: Does the government think I need to ask
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1
    any other questions before I make a finding as to whether he
 2
    is voluntarily waiving?
 3
              MR. BUSHWACK: No, Your Honor. Only I will just
4
    note that in communications with defense counsel, that
5
    certainly indicated that Mr. Weinreb signed the waiver of
6
    indictment.
7
              THE COURT: Okay. That is correct, Mr. Griffin?
8
              MR. GRIFFIN: Absolutely, Judge. We went over it
9
    with Mr. Weinreb, he signed it, he acknowledged his signature
    to myself and Mr. Gross, and he is prepared to move forward.
10
11
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. I am therefore finding that the
12
    defendant is acting knowingly and voluntarily and waiving his
13
    right to an indictment and we will proceed to arraign him on
14
    the information.
15
              Now hang on one second, I am having a couple of
16
    computer problems.
17
              (Pause.)
18
              Okay. Mr. Weinreb, I have summarized the
19
    information for you and I have advised you of the forfeiture
    aspect of it.
20
21
              Mr. Griffin, do you waive reading of the
22
    information?
23
              MR. GRIFFIN: Yes, Your Honor.
24
              THE COURT: Okay. And I think I have confirmed,
25
    Mr. Weinreb, that you have talked to your lawyer as much as
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10
    you feel you need to about the information, the charge
1
 2
    contained in the information?
 3
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
 4
              THE COURT: All right. It has one count. What is
    your plea to that count?
5
6
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Guilty.
7
              THE COURT: All right. A guilty plea is entered as
8
    to the single-count information subject to my ascertaining
9
    that the plea is being given knowingly and voluntarily.
10
              Let's have the defendant sworn, please.
11
              (Defendant sworn.)
12
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Weinreb, before I accept
13
    your guilty plea, I have to ask you a number of guestions to
14
    assure myself that it is, in fact, a valid plea.
15
              If you do not understand any of the questions I ask
    you, just tell me, and I will reword the question until you do
16
17
    understand. Okay?
18
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
19
              THE COURT: All right. Do you understand that you
20
    have the right to be represented by counsel whether you went
21
    to trial or whether you are pleading guilty today, but at
22
    every stage of this proceeding?
23
              Do you understand that?
24
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25
              THE COURT: And please confirm for me that
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11
    Mr. Griffin, who is in fact on the video, is your attorney.
1
 2
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Your Honor.
                          Now, if at any time while I am asking
 3
              THE COURT:
 4
    you these questions, you want to consult with him privately
    about something, just let me know and we can arrange that on
5
    this call. All right?
6
7
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
8
              THE COURT: Do not hesitate to do that if you want
9
    to talk to him privately.
10
              Now, you have just sworn to tell the truth. That
11
    means that if you were to answer any of the questions that I
12
    am about to ask you falsely, your answers could later be used
13
    against you in a separate prosecution for the crimes of
14
    perjury or making a false statement, so it is very important
    that you tell me the truth.
15
16
              Do you understand that?
17
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: Tell me your full name, please.
19
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Gary Weinreb.
20
              THE COURT: And how old are you, sir?
21
              THE DEFENDANT: Forty-nine years old.
22
              THE COURT: What is the highest grade that you
23
    completed in school?
24
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Medical school.
25
              THE COURT: And where was that?
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12
              THE DEFENDANT: SUNY Downstate, New York.
1
 2
              THE COURT: Here in Brooklyn?
 3
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 4
              THE COURT: Okay. As you sit here today, is your
    mind clear?
5
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
6
7
              THE COURT: Do you understand what is going on here?
8
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
9
              THE COURT: Are you presently or have you recently
    been under the care of a doctor?
10
11
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
12
              THE COURT: Tell me what for.
13
              THE DEFENDANT: I have a psychiatrist that I see on
14
    an every three-month basis and I have a therapist as well.
15
              THE COURT: How often do you see the therapist?
16
              THE DEFENDANT: Twice a week for one hour each.
17
              THE COURT: All right. Does the diagnosis that you
    have been given have any impact on your ability to understand
18
19
    what is going on today?
20
              THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
21
              THE COURT: All right. In the last 24 hours, have
22
    you taken any kind of narcotic drug?
                              No. Your Honor.
23
              THE DEFENDANT:
              THE COURT: In the last 24 hours, have you taken any
24
    kind of medication?
25
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13
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
1
 2
              THE COURT: What have you taken?
 3
              THE DEFENDANT: I took Prozac last night and I took
4
    a Klonopin last night to go to sleep, around 10:00 p.m.
5
              THE COURT: Okay. And as you sit here today, are
    either of those medications having any effect at all on the
6
7
    clarity of your focus or your mind?
8
              THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
9
              THE COURT: Okay. What was the second one you said,
10
    clonazepam?
              THE DEFENDANT:
11
                              Klonopin. Prozac and Klonopin.
12
              THE COURT: Do you think that has worn off by now?
13
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: You feel perfectly sharp?
15
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
16
              THE COURT: Have you ever been hospitalized or
    treated for any kind of mental illness?
17
18
              THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: Have you ever been hospitalized or
20
    treated for addiction to drugs or alcohol?
21
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT: In the last 24 hours, have you had any
23
    kind of alcoholic beverage to drink?
24
              THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
25
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Griffin, in your
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14 1 opinion, is your client capable of understanding the nature of 2 these proceedings? MR. GRIFFIN: Indeed he is, Your Honor. And the 3 4 medications he alluded to before are prescribed and he's 5 taking the dosage as prescribed. THE COURT: Okay. And does he understand the rights 6 7 that he will be waiving by pleading guilty? 8 MR. GRIFFIN: It is my belief he does. We've gone 9 over them, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Do you have any doubt at all as to his competence to plead? 11 12 MR. GRIFFIN: None. 13 THE COURT: Have you advised him of the maximum sentence and fine that could be imposed. 14 15 MR. GRIFFIN: We have, Your Honor. THE COURT: And have you talked to him about the way 16 17 the sentencing guidelines work? 18 MR. GRIFFIN: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Weinreb, I think I confirmed, 20 but I want to ask you again. Have you had as much of an 21 opportunity to discuss this case with your lawyer as you feel 22 you need? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Are you fully satisfied with the advice 25 and representation that he has given you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And let me confirm again, you are quite sure you understand the charge that has been stated in the information against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Then let me go over some of the rights, the most important rights that you will be waiving if you continue to want to plead guilty.

The first and most important thing that you need to understand is that you do not have to plead guilty even if you are guilty. Under our legal system, the prosecutor has the burden of proving the guilt of a defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. If the prosecutor cannot or does not meet that burden of proof, the jury has the duty to find the defendant not guilty, even if the defendant is guilty. What that means is that even if you are guilty, you still have a choice as you are in front of me today. It is up to you to decide what to do, not your lawyer and not anyone else. You can go ahead and plead guilty to this information, as you apparently want to do, or even now you could change your mind and tell me you want to plead not guilty and go to trial and make the government meet its burden of proving your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that right now you have that choice?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, if you wanted to plead not guilty, then under the Constitution and laws of the United States, you would be entitled to a speedy and public trial by jury, with the assistance of your lawyers, on the charge contained in the information. At that trial, you would be presumed innocent. You would not have to prove that you were innocent. It again would be the government's burden to overcome that presumption and prove you guilty by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt. Again, if the government were to fail at that, you know, the jury, they might think, gee, he is probably guilty but we can't say he is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, they would have a duty to acquit you, if that is the way it came out.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. But by pleading guilty, you are giving up your right to have the government satisfy its burden of proving that you are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that you are giving up that right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, if you wanted to go to trial,

Mr. Weinreb, the witnesses for the government would have to

come to court and testify in your presence and your lawyers

would have the right to cross-examine the witnesses for the government, to object to evidence offered by the government, and to offer evidence on your behalf. You could also request the right to compel the attendance of witnesses by subpoena who might testify in your favor. But when you plead guilty, you are giving up your right to confront the witnesses who might testify against you at a trial. You are also giving up your right to offer evidence on your own behalf and to raise any defenses that you might have.

Do you understand that you are giving up those rights?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, if you went to trial, you would also have the right to testify on your own behalf if you chose to do so. However, you could not and would not be required to testify. Under the Constitution of the United States, a defendant in a criminal case cannot be forced to take the witness stand at his trial and say anything that could be used against him to show that he is guilty of the crime with which he is charged. So what that means is, if you told me you wanted to go to trial but you did not want to testify, I would instruct the jury, after you made that final decision, that they could not hold your choice not to testify against you in any way. In fact, they could not even mention it in their deliberations. That is called your right against

18 self-incrimination. But by pleading guilty, you are admitting 1 your guilt and you are giving up your right against 2 3 self-incrimination. 4 Do you understand that you are giving up that right? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: All right. Now, if you continue to want 6 7 to plead guilty, I need to ask you questions about what you 8 did in order to satisfy myself that you are, in fact, guilty 9 of the charge to which you are pleading guilty, and you are 10 going to have to answer my questions truthfully and 11 acknowledge your guilt. Remember the oath you just took to 12 answer all questions truthfully. 13 Now, if you went to trial and you were found guilty, 14 you would have the right to appeal your conviction and all of 15 the events in the case leading up to that conviction. But 16 when you plead guilty, you are substituting your own words for 17 what a jury might find. And when you do that, you give up 18 your right to appeal your conviction or the finding of guilt 19 against you. 20 Do you understand that you are giving up that right 21 of appeal? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Now, once you plead guilty and I accept 24 your plea, you will be giving up your constitutional right to

a trial and all the other rights I have just discussed.

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19
    is not going to be a further trial of any kind. I will simply
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 2
    enter a judgment of guilty on the basis of your guilty plea.
 3
              Do you understand that?
 4
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Are you willing to give up your right to
5
    a trial and the other rights I have just discussed?
6
7
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
8
              THE COURT: All right. Now, I have been given a
9
    written plea agreement that the parties have entered into and
    I want to ask some questions about that.
10
11
              Melonie, do we have the ability to display that on
12
    the screen?
13
              THE CLERK: Yes. One moment, Judge.
14
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
15
              (Pause.)
16
              THE COURT: And there it is. Okay.
17
              Now, let me first confirm a couple of things with
18
    Mr. Weinreb before I ask him about his signature.
19
              Mr. Weinreb, have you reviewed this plea agreement
    carefully with your attorney?
20
21
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
22
              THE COURT: You have read it over, talked about
    them?
23
24
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25
              THE COURT: Do you understand its terms?
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20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: Does it accurately represent the entire 3 understanding or agreement that you have with the government? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: And, Mr. Griffin, can you confirm that 5 you have read and reviewed with your client the plea 6 7 agreement? 8 MR. GRIFFIN: I can, Your Honor. I can assure the 9 Court that we took the time to go through this with him page 10 by page, line by line, paragraph by paragraph. THE COURT: All right. And I take it that it 11 12 reflects your understanding of the entire agreement that your 13 client has with the government? 14 MR. GRIFFIN: Fully, yes, Judge. THE COURT: There are no side deals of any kind? 15 16 MR. GRIFFIN: No, Judge. 17 MR. BUSHWACK: I'm sorry to interrupt, Your Honor. 18 This is Michael Bushwack. 19 There is just one minor component and it's with 20 respect to the allocution that is not specifically mentioned 21 in the plea agreement. The parties have agreed to an 22 additional allocution that we expect Mr. Weinreb to give under 23 oath today. 24 THE COURT: Okay. In response to my request for a 25 basis for the finding -- for the plea of guilty, right?

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21
1
              MR. BUSHWACK: Say that again, Your Honor?
 2
    sorry.
 3
              THE COURT: In other words, when I ask him what
 4
    makes you guilty, he is going to give me a statement that you
5
    have all agreed on?
              MR. BUSHWACK: I believe that's how he is going to
6
7
    do it. That was my understanding with defense counsel. But I
8
    can certainly interject if necessary as well.
9
              THE COURT: Okay, that is fine, but I am not sure
    what you are tell me then. You have one agreement outside of
10
11
    the written plea agreement, and what is that agreement
12
    particularly?
13
              MR. BUSHWACK: It is with respect to the defendant's
14
    allocution. In addition to allocuting to the conduct which
15
    brings about the charge contained in the superseding
16
    information, the defendant is also going to allocute to some
17
    additional facts that were agreed upon by the parties.
18
              THE COURT: Okay, now I've got it.
19
              Okay. You agree with that, Mr. Griffin?
20
              MR. GRIFFIN: Indeed, yes, Judge.
21
              THE COURT:
                          Now, let me have Mr. Weinreb look at the
22
    signature page on the agreement.
23
              And, Mr. Weinreb, can you confirm for me that that
24
    is, in fact, your signature?
25
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor, it is.
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THE COURT: All right. Melonie, you can take that off.

Mr. Weinreb, let me talk to you about the sentencing scheme that is applicable here.

The offense to which you are pleading guilty to violating in the information carries a term of somewhere between zero-years' custody and 20-years' custody.

I just want to confirm that with the government. Is that right?

MR. BUSHWACK: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. It also provides for a minimum term of supervised release of five years and a maximum term of supervised release of life. Now, supervised release refers to a series of terms and conditions that would be placed upon you, Mr. Weinreb, when you are discharged from custody. There are things like not committing any additional crimes, reporting at regular intervals to Probation, obtaining any psychological therapy that is required and other things like that. The important thing for you to remember is that if you were to violate any of those terms and conditions once you are released, you could be sentenced to up to another five years for that violation. And if that happens, you would not get any credit for time that you had already spent in prison.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Additionally, I could impose a fine of up to \$250,000 for this offense, and you will need to make payment to the victims of these crimes in an amount that I will subsequently determine. I will also impose a mandatory \$100 special assessment. And as I mentioned to you earlier today, if there is property or proceeds of property used in this crime, you will be required to forfeit those as part of your sentence. In addition to those, you will be required to register as a sex offender in accordance with applicable law.

Now, let me also ask you, Mr. Weinreb, are you a citizen of the United States?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I spoke to you previously about the fact that by pleading guilty, you are giving up your right to appeal your conviction. But under your plea agreement, you are also giving up your right to appeal your sentence as long as I sentence you to a term of 97 months or less. In other words, if I sentence you to 97 months or less, you will not be able to appeal that sentence, but if I sentence you to more than 97 months, then you will.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I also left out, there is a special assessment for this crime, not only the \$100 I mentioned, but there is another \$5,000 that is mandatory as

well.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, the next question is how am I going to determine what the right sentence is for you. You know, the statute, as I have just told you, says the custodial portion of the sentence will be somewhere between zero and 20 years, and so the question is how do I know where to come out in that very broad range. The starting point is what we call sentencing guidelines. The guidelines take into account the nature of your crime and any criminal history that you have. They put those two things together on a grid and they come up with a recommended range for the sentence. Now, once that initial recommended range is calculated, there might be other provisions of the guidelines that would allow me to depart from that range, either making it higher or making it lower, sentencing you to more or less time.

Now, keep in mind that while those guidelines are advisory, I still have an obligation to consider them, but the guidelines are only one factor set forth in the statute for me to consider. The statute sets forth a number of other factors that I have to consider against all of the facts and circumstances of this case and who you are. And when I consider all of those factors, I may find that what we call a nonguidelines sentence is appropriate. A nonguidelines

sentence would be a sentence that is either higher or lower than the recommended guideline range, could be either. The bottom line is that until the day of sentencing, when I get a presentence report about you from the Probation Department and I hear from you and your lawyer and the government, you are not going to know with any certainty what the guidelines will be, you are not going to know with any certainty whether there might be grounds to depart from them -- that means adjust them higher or lower -- and you are not going to know with any certainty whether I might impose a nonguidelines sentence, which, again, could be higher or lower than the recommended guideline range. In short, you are not going to know today what your sentence will be and you are not going to be able to withdraw your guilty plea later just because you do not like the sentence.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Even though the guidelines are merely advisory to me, I want the attorneys to give you their best estimate of what the guidelines are likely to say based upon the facts available to them at this point in time. Keep in mind that this is just a guess and it could be wrong.

Let me ask the government, what is the guideline estimate?

MR. BUSHWACK: Between 70 and 87 months.

26 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Griffin, do you have any 1 2 reason to disagree with that? 3 MR. GRIFFIN: No, we do not disagree. We actually 4 agree. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Now, I did want to ask the government also, there is a provision in the agreement, I 6 7 noticed, that seems to lock in both sides to that 8 70- to 87-month range; is that right? 9 MR. BUSHWACK: To be clear, it locks the parties 10 into a range of between 60 months and 87 months. 11 THE COURT: Is that because -- oh, 60 months and 12 87 months, okay. So the parties are free to advocate, if they 13 wish, for a sentence within the 60- to 87-months range, but 14 not anything higher and not anything lower; is that right? 15 MR. BUSHWACK: Correct. 16 THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Weinreb, you need 17 to understand that that is what your lawyer and the government 18 have agreed to, that is not binding on me. I could still go 19 below the 60 months or I could still go above the 87 months. 20 Do you understand that? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: And do you understand that if the 23 government's and your lawyer's guideline estimate is wrong and 24 you are sentenced to more time than the estimate, you are not

going to be permitted to withdraw your guilty plea?

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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
1
 2
              THE COURT: All right. Do you have any questions
 3
    you want to ask me about this charge or your rights or
4
    anything else related to this matter?
              THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. I discussed
5
6
    everything with my lawyers.
7
              THE COURT: All right. Are you ready to plead?
8
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
9
              THE COURT: Mr. Griffin, do you know of any reason
    why he should not plead guilty?
10
              MR. GRIFFIN:
11
                            None.
12
              THE COURT: Are you aware of any legal defense to
13
    the charge?
14
              MR. GRIFFIN: No, Your Honor.
15
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Weinreb, let me know,
16
    what is your plea to Count One of the information, guilty or
17
    not guilty?
18
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Guilty.
              THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty voluntarily and
19
20
    of your own free will?
21
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT: Has anyone threatened or forced you to
23
    plead guilty?
24
              THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
25
              THE COURT: Other than the promises contained in the
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28 1 written agreement and your agreement to allocute to certain 2 facts that I will ask you about in a minute, has anyone made 3 any other promises to you to get you to plead guilty? 4 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Has anyone made any promise to you as to 5 what your final sentence will be? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: All right. Please tell me what you did, 9 in your own words, in connection with the act charged in 10 Count One of the information that you think makes you guilty. 11 THE DEFENDANT: Using a cell phone, I knowingly enticed a minor who was outside of the United States at the 12 13 time to come to Brooklyn to engage in sexual activity for 14 which I knew was a criminal offense. I also engaged in sexual 15 intercourse with a second minor, therefore two minors, 16 identified as Victims 1 and 2, in my previous indictment between the times of May 2019 and October 2019. 17 18 THE COURT: Okay. And as to the first part, when 19 you did the enticement, where did that occur? 20 THE DEFENDANT: It occurred --21 THE COURT: Where were you? 22 THE DEFENDANT: -- through the use of my cell phone. 23 I was in New York. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Where in New York? In Brooklyn?

THE DEFENDANT: In Brooklyn, yes.

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29
1
              THE COURT: Okay. Is the government satisfied with
 2
    the allocution?
 3
              MR. BUSHWACK: Just one additional fact, Your Honor.
 4
              When the defendant engaged in sexual intercourse
    with the two minor victims, where did that occur?
5
6
              THE COURT: Where was that, Mr. Weinreb?
7
              THE DEFENDANT: The first minor was in Brooklyn.
8
    And the second minor was one single episode, and it took place
9
    in Queens.
10
              THE COURT: Okay. Anything else from the
11
    government?
12
              MR. BUSHWACK: The government is satisfied.
                                                            Thank
13
    you, Your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: Based on the information given to me, I
    find that the defendant is acting voluntarily, that he
15
16
    understands his rights and the consequences of his plea, and
    that there is a factual basis for the plea. I therefore
17
18
    accept the plea of guilty to Count One of the information.
19
              Let's set a sentencing date for about 90 days out,
    Melonie.
20
21
              THE CLERK: June 1st at 10:00 a.m.
22
              THE COURT: Does that work for everybody?
23
              MR. GRIFFIN: Yes, Your Honor.
24
              MR. BUSHWACK: Yes, Your Honor.
25
                          Okay. Conditions of release are to
              THE COURT:
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continue pending sentencing?

MR. GRIFFIN: Judge, we did have an application on that. I did alert the government, as well as your deputy, to the fact that we had an adjustment we're asking the Court to make today as it relates to Mr. Weinreb's release.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GRIFFIN: As the Court may or may not recall, Mr. Weinreb is currently under home incarceration. He is permitted to come to our office, he is permitted to go to court appearances, to medical treatment. What we're asking the Court to consider adding is essentially making it home detention with the only added addition that he be allowed to attend religious services daily.

Prior to this incident, Your Honor, Mr. Weinreb was a very observant orthodox Jew. He's still an orthodox Jew. But prior to this, he was going sometimes two to three times daily to services. Obviously since this inception and at our request, the Court has allowed him to remain in home arrest. As obviously he is preparing himself for a sentence that may remove him from his community, he would like to reengage on at least the daily activity for his religious services.

I have spoken with Pretrial, to be candid with the Court. Pretrial's position was they would allow him one time a week to do this. While I appreciate that concession and I appreciate them allowing that, it is just not in line with his

religious observations. For many, once a week is appropriate and enough, but for Mr. Weinreb it is more of a daily occurrence. And that is a request we make.

THE COURT: All right. Tell me a couple of things. First, how far is the synagogue from his home? I take it it is a walking distance?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes, well, so one is in Lawrence and one is in Cedarhurst. I can ask Mr. Weinreb if they're both walkable.

THE DEFENDANT: So one of them is walkable on the Sabbath and the other one is about a five-minute drive during the week.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear from the government.

MR. BUSHWACK: Your Honor, I spoke with Mr. Weinreb's Pretrial Services officer, and Mr. Griffin did accurately convey what her position is. And I am in agreement with Pretrial Services that the once a week would be sufficient under the circumstances, so I am then deferring to Pretrial for that.

THE COURT: I have to admit, Mr. Griffin, I am not familiar, and this may be nothing more than my ignorance, with a custom among orthodox Jews to go multiple times a day to the synagogue other than for mourning purposes -- m-o-u-r-n-i-n-g -- and, you know, I am just not aware that that is done.

MR. GRIFFIN: So I can alert the Court that it is.

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And here is what I would say to the Court. If the Court only
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 2
    wants to allow for morning, then that is what it will be.
 3
    Mr. Weinreb, I am sure, can take a moment to express to the
 4
    Court how he has, you know, the religious life he's led up to
    this and how that worked from a scheduling standpoint. But if
5
    the Court is comfortable with mornings, then he will be
6
7
    graceful and thankful to the Court for that alone.
8
              THE COURT: Okay, again, I did not say morning.
9
    said m-o-u-r-n-i-n-g.
10
              MR. GRIFFIN: Oh. Oh, okay.
11
              THE COURT: I know when someone is in mourning for
12
    the first year after the death, they generally go to synagogue
13
14
              MR. GRIFFIN:
                            Oh, no.
15
              THE COURT: -- one could be in the morning, but it
    is for the purpose of m-o-u-r-n-i-n-g. I am neutral as to
16
    what time of day it is, I am just not familiar with anyone
17
18
    going back and forth to the synagogue three times a day.
19
              Let me hear from Mr. Weinreb. Maybe he can help
20
    clarify it for me.
21
              MR. GRIFFIN: Okay.
22
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Thank you, Judge.
23
              So as an orthodox Jew, I have always gone to
24
    synagogue three times a day, every morning for morning praise,
25
    and I go afternoon and evening. And the afternoon and evening
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is usually, you know, put together around sunset, so like right now it would be around -- 5:30 would be the afternoon prayer and like 5:45 would be the evening prayer. It's standard practice in my community.

I think what the Judge is referring to is that people who are not orthodox or not actively practicing, during that one year they go to the synagogue, you know, to say kaddish, but they're joining a group that's there three times a day. They're just participating -- you know, participating just for those 12 months.

THE COURT: Okay. When you go to these synagogues, Mr. Weinreb, how many people are there?

THE DEFENDANT: I would say on the Sabbath it would be about 30 people there and during the week there would be about ten or twelve.

THE COURT: Okay. And are these prescribed times of services that you are appearing at or do you just show up any time to do your davening?

THE DEFENDANT: No, they're prescribed times.

THE COURT: Okay. And is there a rabbi in charge who leads these services?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Have we had any problems -- I am asking the government -- with compliance on pretrial release?

34 1 MR. BUSHWACK: There have been two cyber monitoring 2 I believe both were brought to the Court's attention. 3 Those are the only two that I am aware of. 4 THE COURT: Okay. I am going to limit the defendant to once a day he can go to shul, not the two or three times a 5 6 day. 7 And also, is it possible, Mr. Weinreb, to get a confirmatory letter from the rabbi saying you were there? I 8 9 don't mean every day, but like once a week? Can you do that? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. Have that submitted to 12 Probation -- I'm sorry, Pretrial. Okay? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 14 THE COURT: All right. Terms of release are modified to accommodate that. 15 16 Anything further? 17 MR. GRIFFIN: Nothing from the defense, Judge. 18 MR. BUSHWACK: And nothing from the government, 19 Your Honor. Thank you. 20 THE COURT: All right. We will see you in June. 21 Thank you, all. MR. GRIFFIN: 22 MR. BUSHWACK: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Adjourned. 24 (Matter concluded.) 25